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French mind, between philosophy and mathematics. Thus French philosophy has been, from Descartes onward, a "philosophy of clear ideas."—*Whence and Whither*. An Inquiry into the Nature of the Soul, Its Origin and Destiny. By Paul Carus. (Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co., 1900; pp. vi + 188; \$0.75.) This volume is one of the "Religion of Science Library." As its title indicates, it is an attempt to trace the genesis of the mind, and, on the basis of its genesis, to point out its destiny. The result is an interpretation of immortality which rests upon the conception of the unity of the race.—WARNER FITE.

The Conception of Immortality. By Josiah Royce, Professor of the History of Philosophy at Harvard University. (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; pp. 91; \$1.) The problem of immortality, according to Professor Royce, involves fundamental questions of philosophy, and with these this book, containing his Ingersoll Lecture for 1899, is almost completely occupied. Central among them is the question of individuality. Does the individual really exist and can he be found? Having first argued that for sense-perception types only, not individuals, exist, *i. e.*, that we cannot define wherein individuality consists, and yet we stubbornly believe that we are individuals and do know individuals, he maintains that true individuality (1) belongs to an ideal world, (2) is expressed or realized in terms of will and purpose, (3) its partial realization here demands a complete fulfilment in the ideal world, (4) which will be attained in union with God, who is the ultimate will of both worlds, the unique individuality in whom imperfect individuals realize themselves and others. The argument is attractive and stimulating; the outcome hopeful and inspiring. We firmly believe that the way pointed out by Professor Royce leads in the direction he suggests so persuasively; whether its goal is immortality in any real sense is not so clear. The cord that binds us to the higher life is woven of many strands. This lecture surely indicates one.—G. S. GOODSPEED.

Studies in Eastern Religions. By Alfred S. Geden, M.A. (London: Charles H. Kelly, 1900; pp. xiii + 378; 3s. 6d.) Mr. Geden's earlier work in this series of "Books for Bible Students," entitled *Studies in Comparative Religion*, dealt with ancient oriental faiths, such as those of Assyria and Babylonia, Zoroastrianism, and Mohammedanism. The present volume is concerned with those religions which have